to the mobile subscriber. This may include international mobile station identification (IMSI), mobile identification number (MIN), mobile directory number (MDN), and mobile station international ISDN number (MSISDN), as well as the IDs of the VLR and MSC with which the subscriber is currently associated. When a mobile subscriber travels from an area controlled by one VLR or MSC to an area controlled by a different VLR or MSC, a series of messages, referred to as mobile application part (MAP) messages, are exchanged to update contact information for the mobile subscriber in the VLR and HLR. In some instances, it may be desirable for the home network service provider to send a message to the provider's subscribers who are roaming in a foreign network or to a database in response to a change in location of the subscriber. It may also be desirable for the home network service provider to send a message to a foreign subscriber (i.e., a subscriber from a different network provider) who is roaming within the network. Examples of situations in which it may be desirable to send a message to a mobile subscriber in response to a change in location of the subscriber are:

- Sending a greeting or "welcome" message to the roaming subscriber;
- Sending travel information, such as hotels, restaurants, etc. in the area in which the subscriber is roaming;
- Sending advertising information regarding services available in the area; and
- any other type of message that may be of interest to the roaming subscriber.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Figure 4B illustrated exemplary steps that may be performed by STP **100** and MPP **103** when MAP screening process **328** is external to STP **100**. If MAP screening process **328** is not integrated with STP **100** and is instead integrated with MPP **102**, the process described above will be the same with the exception that in step **ST7**, SCCP GWS process **326** will be responsible for sending the message

directly to copy function **329** based on parameters in the SCCP portion of the message, which may include CdPA and CgPA SSNs or OPC/DPC. In step **ST8**, if the message is screened by SCCP GWS, the message is copied to MPP **102** as described above and the original message is routed to its destination unchanged. In this case, SCCP GWS is configured to copy screened messages rather than discarding them. Once MPP **102** receives the copied message, it passes the message to MAP screening function **328**. In steps **ST9** and **ST10**, MAP screening is performed as described above. In step **ST11**, if the result of MAP screening is that the message is one of the targeted messages (e.g. MAP_UPDATE_LOCATION_REQUEST), the steps detailed below are followed for correlation and generation of a short message. In step **ST12**, the message is not a targeted message, the copy is discarded by MPP **102** and processing will stop for that message.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Referring back to Figure 1, upon receipt of the change in location indication message, the short message service center generates a short message containing a welcome message, or other message as determined by the operator. The SMSC then forwards this message to GMSC **106**. The protocol between SMSC **104** and GMSC **106** is specified by the PLMN. Alternatively, SMSC **104** may forward the message back to MPP **102** which then forwards the message to STP **100**. STP **100** then forwards the short message to gateway mobile switching center **106**. In either case, once gateway mobile switching center **106** receives the short message, it sends a MAP_Forward_Short_Message, containing the welcome message (or other message), to VMSC **110**, which then sends a short message to roaming subscriber **108** via the base station network not shown in Figure 1.--